

CLASSIFICATION **CONFIDENTIAL**  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCYINFORMATION FROM  
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

50X1-HUM

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR - Far East

DATE OF  
INFORMATION 1949

SUBJECT Economic - Fish Industry

DATE DIST. 18 Jul 1949

HOW  
PUBLISHED Monthly periodical

NO. OF PAGES 2

WHERE  
PUBLISHED MoscowDATE  
PUBLISHED May 1949SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Russian

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE  
OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT NO  
W. S. C. 51 AND 52, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION  
OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PRO-  
HIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Kybnoye khozyaystvo, No 5, 1949.

PRIMORSKIY KRAY FISH INDUSTRY NOW ORIENTED  
TO DEEP SEA OPERATIONS, WHALING

Sh. G. Nadibaidze, Chief  
Primorskiy Kray Fish Industry

Up to 1940, the sardine catch comprised 87 percent of the total fish catch of Primorskiy Kray. The entire development of the Primorskiy Kray fish industry enterprises was determined by the sardine catch, which in prewar years reached more than one million centners.

Beginning in 1941, the runs of sardines suddenly diminished. The catch fell to 2,000 centners in 1942, and stopped completely in later years.

As a result, the economy was faced with a completely new problem. The workers of the Primorskiy Kray fish industry reorganized their work, having as their objective the discovery of new types of catch, and introduced new equipment. They organized fishing and processing enterprises in new regions, and conducted large-scale expeditions into the open sea. Necessary measures were imposed to assure maximum catch of all possible types of fish. This included the transfer of sardine fleets to these new areas.

Despite the hardships caused by the disappearance of sardines, the total catch in the Primorskiy Kray grew particularly during 1947 and 1948. The catch in 1948 increased 105 percent over that of 1946, and 41 percent over 1947, that is, the catch doubled during the past 2 years. This was accomplished by the large-scale fishing expeditions, the expansion of the whaling industry, the exploitation of new whaling grounds, and restoration of whaling combines on the Kurile Islands. The Okhotsk crab industry, which had been discontinued during the war, was revived.

The total catch in 1950 for this region will reach the prewar level.

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION

**CONFIDENTIAL**

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB	DISTRIBUTION									
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI										

**CONFIDENTIAL**

50X1-HUM

Exploitation of the Primorskiy Kray basin is carried on by trawlers 10 to 11 months a year, which is a longer season than that of any other basin.

For further development of the fish catch, effort should be concentrated on the strengthening of the trawling fleets at Primorskiy Kray fish combine in order to catch Pacific mackerel which have appeared there during the past 2 years. Another objective is the organization of open-sea fishing expeditions at any given time of year for highly valuable marine products, such as tunny.

Based on the experience of a leading Soviet crab-catching collective, the "Chernyshevskiy," the socialist goal for the 1949 season has been set at 30,000 cans of crab, which is twice the average prewar production per crabber.

Construction of a number of new refrigeration plants at combines of Primorskiy Kray and in particular in southern Primorskiy Kray, has been planned. Two refrigeration plants are to be built in southern Primorskiy Kray during 1949.

- E N D -

- 2 -

**CONFIDENTIAL**